

THE OMAHA BEE.

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APRIL is no spring chicken.

OUR early spring is not as green as it is painted.

Now comes the tug of war.—Pat O'Hawes.

THE latest campaign story is that Logan is writing a book to offset Blaine's literary effort.

It is about time for April to get down to genuine spring work if she desires to maintain her well established reputation.

ONE of the worst things about the Cincinnati riot now is the atrocious cuts which the Cincinnati papers are printing to illustrate it.

"ARBOR DAY," which originated in Nebraska, has been introduced in several other states, among the number being Kansas and Colorado.

KANSAS CITY is all torn up over the question who is to succeed her Mayor Chase. Omaha can look on with supreme indifference as our Mayor Chase holds over for another year, and refuses to resign.

THE only lesson of the terrible disaster to the steamer Steinmann, at Halifax, is that no precautions can make travel absolutely safe. No blame seems to have fastened itself on either officers or proprietors of the ill-fated vessel.

THAT sweet-scented Bourbon, Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri, wants to have his fragrant half-brother, Gov. Murray, of Utah, reappointed. It is a nice thing to have your half-brother on the other side of the house when you can.

SENATOR BECK has made the momentous discovery that the educational bill is "a scheme to give the republicans" control of the south. As the object of the bill is to disseminate general intelligence, there is just a remote germ of truth in what the senator says.

THE queen of Tahiti, who some weeks ago passed through Omaha on her way to Europe, is now on her return trip. She says she dreads the journey through America on account of the newspaper reporters. We call on Mayor Chase to protect her from Omaha's inquisitive reporters when she reaches this city.

THE advocates of an underground railway in New York continue to push their scheme in spite of the opposition of street-car and elevated railway companies. As the New York authorities show no disposition to grant them favor they are going to move on the legislature. The fight against Gould and Field, who own the elevated roads, seems to be a hard one.

THE first sounds of the Iowa prohibition law has been heard. Several saloon keepers at Dubuque have been notified by their landlords that they must vacate the premises. The saloon-keepers are frightened and are holding meetings, but have found no way to avoid compliance. The penalties for renting a building in which liquor is sold in Iowa are about as heavy as selling it.

THE movement for Randall is gaining great strength in Pennsylvania. Out of 67 chairmen of county democratic committees, 50 are warmly for him, and the rest hold him as their second choice, or as first choice with Tilden out of the way. A platform built by Mr. Waterson, the free trader, supporting Randall, the protectionist, would be an entrancing spectacle for a campaign.

DR. MUMFORD, editor of the Kansas City Times, says that he really has had assurances that Standard Oil Payne will not accept a nomination for the presidency. The editor of the Times regrets this most bitterly. It is easy to see, however, that the time of a gentleman employed in robbing the people of from two to four cents on every gallon of oil they buy must be quite limited. Of course he could not find leisure to attend to the duties of the presidency as well.

ONE of the interesting facts elicited from the testimony of Mr. George Bliss before the Springer committee is that the department of justice intends to press the trial of the other star route thieves, and an attorney from St. Louis has been engaged to help the government. The country will be somewhat startled to learn that this attorney's name is also Bliss. Still, it is difficult to see how another man can have as great ability in doing nothing and charging heavily for it as the original Mr. Bliss, there is no very great cause for alarm.

MACADAMIZING ROADS.

Before the commissioners of this or any other county expend any money for macadam on county roads, they would do well to make some inquiries. Merely piling up broken stone on a highway will be a sheer waste of time and money. The very first essential in making a road is good drainage. All other things are worth nothing without this. Where the soil is sandy and loose as it is in western Nebraska, road making is comparatively an easy matter. But where it is compact and clayey, as in the Missouri and Mississippi valleys, macadam alone is utterly worthless. There are roads in Iowa that have been macadamized half-a-dozen times. At present it would be impossible to tell that any stone had ever been placed upon them. The softening of the ill-drained roads when the frost came out of the ground allowed the macadam to sink entirely out of sight under the pressure of the heavy teams. Every method of making macadam has been tried on these roads with exactly the same result. On hill-tops and dry places the work has stood the wear and tear. On the bottom lands, where the water stood and froze in the ground, the stone sank into the soft mud. Probably on the bluffs and high-lands of Douglas county, macadam might prove useful. But on the low lands it would be entirely thrown away.

The system which was most successful in some parts of Iowa, and which promises the best results everywhere, was one of thorough surface and subsoil draining. A space in the road fifteen to eighteen feet wide is first staked off. In this two parallel ditches are dug to the depth of perhaps six feet, and in the shape of a letter V. As each is to serve as the foundation of a road-bed, the center of each ditch is about one-fourth of the distance from the edge of the track first staked off. At the bottom of each is then laid drain tile of a sufficient size to carry off the water, probably not less than three and a half inches. On these large, loose stones may be placed and the earth thrown back and smoothed off until the whole surface is level. At proper intervals along the highway a provision is made to carry off the water that may accumulate in the drains into the creeks and water courses.

We have here a perfectly-drained road that will keep dry and firm in almost any kind of weather. The walls of natural earth which were left when the V-shaped ditches were dug conduct the water as it trickles downward into the tiles at the bottom. These lead it off into the creeks, and out of the way. There is no water in the road to freeze up in the fall and tear the road to pieces when it thaws in the spring. What little moisture there may be is collected by the drains as fast as it melts and drawn away. On this macadam may be laid, if desired, but it is not at all necessary.

Another advantage of a road thus laid is that a much smaller space of land need be condemned for it than is at present used. The average country road in Nebraska is not less than sixty feet wide. Over and across this winds a narrow track for one vehicle. Were roads constructed as we have suggested they need not be one-half so wide, and they would have upon them two good, broad tracks, on any part of which a team could travel with perfect ease. These facts are certainly worth the serious attention of the commissioners.

The charges made by "a distinguished citizen of Cincinnati" about the real responsibility for the bloodshed in the riots do not differ very much from the opinions expressed last week by THE BEE. From a calm review of the course of events it almost certainly certain that there had been terrible mismanagement by the authorities. The statements of this distinguished citizen only strengthen the belief. It is much to be regretted that the charges do not come in a more tangible shape. Nevertheless, there should still be a rigid and searching investigation as to their truth. If all those people were shot and mangled through the incomprehensible stupidity of one or two men, the entire country is scarcely less interested in knowing it than in Cincinnati.

The demand, in the present congress, for money to be spent on public buildings crowds close upon the demand for money to be spent on creeks and inlets. Between thirty and forty have already been favorably reported upon by the house committee, and still there is a cry for more. It is observed as a significant fact that five times as many have been awarded to democratic districts as republican districts have received. This is election year, and a good many democratic congressmen feel that they must make a record among "the boys" before the convention assemblies.

The Chinaman continues to be badly treated. The Canadian parliament has carried with great enthusiasm a law restricting his immigration to the dominion. This was done at the instance of the representatives of British Columbia. A few years ago when they first proposed such a law they could not get even a hearing. The example of this country, however, has since produced a great change in Canadian sentiment.

The New York senate has passed a bill compelling all telegraph, telephone and electric light companies doing business in New York and Brooklyn to put their wires underground before November, 1885. It will be remembered that the city council of Chicago made a similar attempt to coerce these companies last year, but failed utterly. It is probable, however, that the corporations have not quite as much power in New York as they have in Chicago. For this reason

there is ground to hope that the experiment in New York will be successful. Sooner or later similar regulations will have to be enforced in every city in the country. The wires and poles are unsightly and extremely dangerous, and some day they will have to go.

THE STREETS OF OMAHA.

The people of Omaha, perhaps, think that we have the worst streets in the world, and that older cities in the east have streets that are well-paved and free from mud. We admit that the thoroughfares of Omaha at the present time are in a horrible condition, but they might be even worse. To those who are inclined to grumble we would say that even in New York there is the loudest kind of complaints about the condition of the streets. The New York Evening Post, of a recent date, says:

"The pavement in many of the downtown streets, especially those east of Broadway, is very much in need of repair, and while the roadways are not as bad as they were before the removal of the old wooden pavements, the occupant of a light wagon incurs considerable risk in driving over some of the streets. The pavement of Broadway which was laid on a foundation of concrete has been torn up and relaid in patches, from time to time. For the purpose of laying mains of steam-heating pipes and telegraph wires, and for repairs to sewers, gas mains, water pipes, etc., and to-day the roadway is so rough and uneven that on a rainy day the water collects in pools, some of which cover a space eight or ten feet in diameter. One of the last acts of Comptroller Campbell, while he was at the head of the department of public works, was to lay a new pavement on Fulton street from Broadway to the East river. This pavement was laid in the best manner, on a foundation of concrete, but in less than a month after the work was completed it was torn up for the purpose of making a sewer connection. Since that time steam heating pipes, new gas mains, and other subterranean pipes have been laid in this thoroughfare, and to-day the street is in some places almost unsafe for travel. At the southwest corner of Gold and Fulton streets a new building has been erected. The pavement in front of this building was torn up for the purpose of constructing the cellar walls, and has not been properly relaid. For a distance of nearly 100 feet the roadway on the south side of the street between the car track and the sidewalk is almost impassable."

The Evening Post devotes three-quarters of a column in pointing out the almost impassable places in the streets, all of which are paved. From the above extract it will be seen that in New York pavements are laid upon a concrete foundation. This is what ought to be done in Omaha, whether the pavement is of stone or asphalt. It should have been done on Tenth street. We hope that it is not too late, steps will be taken to lay the Farnam street stone pavement on a first-class concrete foundation. Our soil is too soft to hold a stone pavement in place any length of time, if it is laid simply on a bed of sand and broken stones. It will not be long before the Tenth street pavement will have ugly depressions and holes in it, and it will have to be frequently relaid, in various places. The asphalt pavement has been laid on a splendid concrete foundation, and the same kind of foundation should be provided for the stone pavements.

Another important matter that should be attended to immediately on all streets that have been ordered to be paved is the making of all gas, water and sewer connections before any pavement is laid. It will not do to allow this matter to be neglected now, and then hereafter permit the pavement to be torn up in hundreds of places for the purpose of making these connections. Such work will ruin any pavement. It is hoped that the city council will compel property owners to make their connections as soon as the streets are ready to be paved.

The famous life insurance case of Col. Dwight, of Binghamton, N. Y., who died suddenly soon after insuring his life for \$250,000 in different companies, is at last being settled up by the insurance companies after a long and vigorous fight in the courts to resist the payment of the policies. Three of the companies have now paid their policies, one being for \$100,000. It is very likely now that the whole \$250,000 will eventually be obtained by the heirs of Col. Dwight.

When the new council comes in the very first thing it ought to do is to appoint a competent auditor, who shall thoroughly examine the books and records of the city officials, so that we may know just how we stand. This has been done before, the accountant for that purpose being paid by special appointment. If the records and books in the clerk's office are behind and he cannot catch up he should be given assistance. There is altogether too much looseness in our municipal business.

According to Mr. Bliss, there are still pending thirty star route indictments. If no more rapid progress is made than there has been in the previous cases, the trial of the last indictment will probably not be reached before the end of the present century. If Mr. Bliss could continue as prosecuting attorney at \$100 a day, he would probably be willing to continue losing money, as he says he has, by being in the overment employ.

And now Montreal is protesting against the immigration of English paupers, and will take steps to stop it. If these things go on, England will have to come down to supporting her poor at home.

SECRETARY TELLER has ordered the sale of the Omaha Indian reservation lands, to begin at noon on Wednesday, April 30. A descriptive list of the lands with the appraisement thereof, and other information, may be obtained from the district land officers at Neligh. These lands

are all valuable, and will be quickly taken up by actual settlers, none others being allowed to purchase.

GENERAL AGUIERO and his filibusters, who sailed in a slow-going schooner from Key West, landed safely in Cuba, notwithstanding the pursuit of five United States government vessels. Aguiero has with him about one hundred well-armed men, and his "army" no doubt has been largely re-inforced by this line. It is some little time since Cuba has had much excitement, but it is quite likely that Aguiero will stir the island up from center to circumference for a week or two at least.

PREMIER ARTHUR is receiving a great deal of praise from the leading newspapers over the country for the appointment of Judge Brewer, of Kansas, to fill the Eight United States judicial circuit. The New York Herald says: Judge Brewer has not meddled in politics, but has wisely devoted himself to his professional duties. His appointment to the federal bench in one of the most important circuits in the country is a deserved promotion, and in making it President Arthur has meritoriously passed by all political aspirants and acted on true principles of civil service reform.

BARNUM has offered a prize of \$500 for the best poem of fifty lines on his sacred elephant. We know of but one budding genius anywhere in the west who is capable of gathering in this prize. N. K. Griggs, from the state of Nebraska could do it as easily as falling off a log. It would be a neat and handy subject for him.

NEARLY all the candidates for the Chicago convention are willing to go unpledged. It is just as well, as the pledges of most of them are worthless, after they are once elected. Four years ago, when Dawes went to Chicago, he was pledged, and he agreed to break the pledge before he ever started for Chicago.

IT now transpires that it wasn't the championship of the American hog that displeased Mr. Bismarck half so much with Minister Sargent as the championship of women suffrage which made Mr. Sargent offensive to Kaiser William's Chancellor.

The trial of William Pitt Kellogg for complicity in the star route crimes will soon begin in Washington. There is good ground for the belief that Mr. George Bliss will not appear for the government.

FROM RUIN TO WEALTH.

A Bankrupt Pueblo Banker Becomes a Texas Cattle King.

Denver Tribune.

Seven years ago Charley Goodnight, of Pueblo, was a bankrupt, without a dollar in the world and a hopeless future ahead of him. To-day Col. Charles Goodnight, of Corpus Christi, Texas, is a millionaire, and an influential man in the state. The Charley Goodnight, of Pueblo, and the Col. Goodnight, of Texas, are one and the same man, and the revolution in his financial circumstances has been brought about by the cattle business.

AT PUEBLO BANKER.

In 1873 the name of Charles Goodright, the Pueblo banker, would have made a draft worth \$400,000 or \$500,000. He was known throughout the state as an upright, liberal and public spirited man, and was respected in all business circles, as well as popular generally. The financial panic that year shook the credit of his bank, and the institution was not able to withstand the succeeding shocks which came upon all banks of the country during the next three years, until in 1876 it amounted to a heavy blow felt in a stock agitation in New York. The ruined banker had a young wife and two children dependent upon him, and his failure nearly drove him to despair. After formally announcing that the bank had closed its doors to depositors he walked home and threw himself upon a lounge in a parlor. In an honest effort to save his depositors he had made an assignment of everything he had in the world, including his house and furniture, and the thought of his wife and children, who knew nothing of his desperate condition, was agonizing to him.

A TRUE WOMAN.

His wife came in shortly, leading one of the children by the hand, and coming up to the husband kissed him on the forehead. The man broke down and sobbed. "What is it, Charles," asked Mrs. Goodnight, gently. "I am ruined, Jennie," responded the banker. "I have literally nothing. I shall not be able to pay our baker's bill if he presents it to-morrow," and a revelation of his financial crash followed. Mrs. Goodnight listened very calmly until the story was ended. "Charles," she said, "do you remember my herd of cattle in Las Animas county?" "I have given up the rancho to my creditors," he responded drearily. "The cattle too?" asked she. "No. That is true, they remain," he answered with recovered hope, sitting erect upon the lounge. "When I bought them for you, Jennie, four years ago, I paid \$17,000 for the 1,000 head, and they must have increased since. There is a chance for us yet. Shall we begin life anew with my present to you as a capital?" "As you say, Charles," answered his wife, confidently. "We will go away from Colorado," she added fondly, "and you shall become a cattle king."

GOODNIGHT AS A STOCKMAN.

Her woman's prediction was fulfilled. The banker, stimulated by her encouragement, aroused himself from his depression, settled up his affairs in Pueblo in a week, and going to his ranch hired cowboys and set out for the panhandle of Texas with the cattle. His health, which had been impaired by his business troubles, began to grow better, and the life of a cattle man grew to have a charm for him, while his devoted wife aided him in the business with great shrewdness, taking charge of all the accounts and having all the money of the business. He had not been in the panhandle a year when he discovered what he then insisted, and other people have since acknowledged to be the finest ranch in the world, and as lands were worth next to nothing, he prevailed upon John Adair, an Irish millionaire, to loan him the money to purchase the land and more cattle. The result was

a partnership arrangement by which Adair furnished the funds and Goodnight had a third interest in the property acquired. Mr. Goodnight still continued to help him in managing the affairs of the ranch, and the business prospered, until last month, when he cast up accounts he found he was worth fully \$1,000,000. Adair comes over from Ireland to visit the ranch every year, and he finds the \$200,000 he loaned Goodnight has quadrupled under the influence of Texas atmosphere.

THE GOODNIGHT RANCH.

The ranch occupied by the former banker and present cattle man is universally acknowledged to be the longest and most valuable cattle range in the world. It is situated at the head waters of the Peoos river in the Panhandle, and contains 500,000 acres of excellent grazing land, surrounded by 350 miles of barbed wire fence. Col. Richard King, of Corpus Christi, down in the corner of the state next to the gulf, has more cattle than Mr. Goodnight, but North Texas men insist that the latter has the best water and the best grass.

The ranch will carry three times as many cattle as are now pastured upon it, some 60,000; and the herd is being increased and improved in quality each year. When it is considered that the state of Rhode Island contains only 674,000 acres, it will be realized that the former Coloradoan owns what the ranchmen call "quite a spot of land." The cattle on his ranch are all finely bred, as Goodnight has graded them up by introducing the best foreign breeds and in the market these bring 15 to 20 cent more than those from other ranches. His 700,000 acres of land were bought at 50 cents and \$1 an acre within the past three or four years, but could be sold readily at double that price to-day.

His good fortune is not paralleled by any similar case known among cattle men, but both he and his charming wife do serve it, and their many friends in Colorado, and especially in Pueblo, are heartily glad to know of the success of his venture.

WEL DE MEYER.

It is now undisputed that Wel De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is the only treatment that will absolutely cure Catarrh—fresh or chronic. Very efficacious, Sam'l. Gould, Jersey Water, N. Y. "On box cured me." Mrs. Mary Kenyon, Bismarck, Dakota. "It restored me to the pulpit." Rev. Geo. E. Reis, Coblesville, N. Y. "On box radically cured me." Rev. C. H. Taylor, 140 Noble street, Brooklyn. "A perfect cure after 30 years suffering." J. D. McDonald, 710 Broadway, N. Y. "Ac. Thousands of testimonials are received from all parts of the world." Delivered, \$1.00. Dr. Wel De Meyer's Illustrated Treatise, with statements by the cure mailed free. D. B. Dewey & Co., 152 Fulton street, N. Y. to-ohickas-mks-3a

CRAZY CARBINERS.

The Dozen Desperadoes who Went Over to Capture Cuba.

Key West, Fla., April 6.—The schooner Shorters arrived last night. She passed two revenue cutters and the flag ship Tennessee, and proceeded to the upper harbor, where she was seized by the collector, who placed inspectors on board. There were three people aboard—two colored, and a Cuban negro in charge. The latter said he was engaged to pilot the Shorters to Cape Florida; that on rounding Fort Taylor Aguiero told him, with a drawn pistol, that he must take the party to the Cuban coast. On approaching near Cardmas he directed the pilot to land abreast a plantation then in sight, where horses could be obtained. The party reached the beach. The pilot put to sea, and saved an extensive fire before getting clear of land. He thinks the plantation building was burned. It is evident that the Spanish consul, through his detectives, discovered and transmitted to Washington more information than was possessed by the federal officials here. Reports vary regarding the number of filibusters, said to be between twelve and twenty. The Shorters are said to have a small number of carbines.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Spanish legation here have no information respecting the landing at Key West of filibusters in Cuba. The party having landed there is not a concern of the legation but a matter for the local authorities to decide with. They are satisfied the United States authorities here did their whole duty in the matter, but that the Key West custom officers were exceedingly negligent and responsible for the failure to prevent the expedition from getting away.

POISON.

In the blood will nearly always show itself in the Spring. If it does not come in the shape of blotches, rashes, eruptions, etc., it causes full and free, indigestion, to exertion, loss of appetite, and a general letting down of the system. Nature at this juncture requires some assistance to help throw off this poison and clean up the organism for the trying summer weather. For this there is nothing better than SWIFT'S SPECIFIC. Letters from twenty-three (23) of the leading retail druggists of Atlanta say, under date March 24, 1884: "We sell more of Swift's Specific than any other cure remedy, and three to ten times as much as any other blood medicine. We sell it to all classes, and many of the best families use it as a general health tonic. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free." THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Damage from an Ice Gorge.

BANGOR, Me., April 6.—The giving way of an ice gorge in the Kauduskeag river has caused \$30,000 damage. Some hogs and cattle perished.

A London Defalcation.

LONDON, Ont., April 6.—Bailey Harrison, of the firm of Harrison & McEwart, bankers, is a defaulter to the extent of \$30,000.

The Louisiana Overflow.

OPERLOUSAS, La., April 6.—A heavy rain Friday night, followed by a norther, killed many cattle. The district is inundated and being abandoned.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

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